

pect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whiskey, liquors and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been great number of small increases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates. This is not a free trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free trade bill, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low in case of abnormal increase of demand, and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

"The administrative clauses of the bill and the Customs Court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy and efficient construction of the meaning of the law.

"The authority of the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff, and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future executive action and executive recommendations may be based.

The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of uniformity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary."

This fairly states the effect of the bill. The bill has been criticized for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just, and some are wide of the mark and most unjust. The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable, because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the prices as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the rate for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is, therefore, a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines and like were increased substantially over the Dingley act, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

**Tariff Board.**

Perhaps more important than any

**Feet Tired--**

**So Tired?**

**TIZ Makes Sick Feet Well, No Matter**

**What Ails Them.**

TIZ acts at once and makes tired, aching, swollen feet remarkably light and sore proof. It's the sure remedy, you know, for everything that gets the matter with your feet. It's for sore feet and for weary, bad-smelling feet, and for corns, callouses and bunions, too.

"For years I have been troubled with sore and tender feet, suffered intense pains. Have had the assistance of physicians without relief. I bought a box of TIZ, which worked a perfect cure, as it has with a great many of my friends. I feel like a new person. It requires a few days to be universally useful."

—A. F. Dreutzer, Chicago.

TIZ is not a powder. Powder and other foot remedies cling to the foot, and cause itching and irritation. TIZ is a liquid, and it is the only remedy that does. TIZ cleans out every pore and glorifies the feet—your feet.

You'll never limp again or draw up your face in pain, as you'll forget about your corns, bunions and callouses. You'll feel like a new person. TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, 25 cents per box or it will be sent you direct, if you wish, from Walter Luder Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.



**Dunlap Hats**

For Fall and Winter, 1910 and

11, now displayed.

Heath (London)—

Stetson—

Berry—

And also Tyrolean Velour,

imported direct from Vienna

by us.

\$1.50 to \$6.

**Dunlap**

one feature of the operative part

of the tariff law, is that section which

authorizes the Executive to appoint a

tariff commission or board to secure the

needed information for the proper

amendment and perfection of the law

the difficulty of fixing the proper tariff

rates in accordance with the principle

stated in the Republican platform, is

in securing reliable evidence as to

the difference between the cost of pro-

duction at home and the cost of pro-

duction abroad. The bias of the manu-

facturer seeking protection and of the

importer opposing it, weakens the

weight of their testimony. Moreover,

when we understand that the cost of

production differs in one country

abroad from that in another, and that

it changes from year to year and

from month to month, we must realize

that the precise difference in the cost

of production sought for is not capable

of definite ascertainment, and that

all that even the most scientific person

can do in his investigation is to

consideration of many facts which he

learns, to exercise his best judgment

in reaching a conclusion.

The commission, however, already

selected and at work, is a commission

of disinterested persons who will ac-

cording to the law, in a formal

hearing by examination and cross-

examination of witnesses, but by the

examination of statisticians and

and scientific statisticians, when the

commission completes its work

either on the entire tariff or on any

particular schedule, in respect to which

an issue has arisen, and which the

commission shows that the present

tariff is wrong and should be changed,

I expect to find the commission

attending to the Congress with a

bill to amend the tariff in that

particular. Of course, this will be im-

mediate, and it will be better for

the commission to complete its work

before the Congress meets, so that

it will be able to amend one sched-

ule at a time, and by adding

changes in other schedules.

It will thus be possible to take up

each schedule with respect to which

it is probable that a great majority of

each house will be unopposed,

to admit the evidence, and to reach a

decision. This method will tend

to avoid disturbing business con-

ditions. For these reasons it seems

probable that all Republicans—conserva-

tive, progressive and radical—will

able the situation with respect to the

tariff until evidence now being ac-

quainted with the tariff, and that

the tariff will be changed in ac-

cordance with the findings of the

commission. This is a solid Demo-

cratic vote in the present Congress

against the necessary appropriation for

the commission's work.

**Results of the Law.**

One great virtue in the new tariff

law, including the corporation tax, is

that it is taken with the current effort

to reduce government expenditures, and

to reform the methods of collecting

revenue-producing taxes. It has, by its

deficit in the ordinary operation of the

provisions for the Federal regulation of the use of stocks and bonds by interstate railways. Subsequently bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were alterations introduced as suggested, after a conference with the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the Congress, and after a great deal of discussion, both in the House and the Senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments, which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform, to permit traffic agreements between railways in violation of the antitrust law, to forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways.

For the last was submitted provision authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the evils arising from the over-issue of stocks and bonds, and the methods of preventing such evils by congressional regulation. In addition to the purposes already accomplished by the bill, the so-called long bill, the amendments of the existing law—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance included in the greater distance than for the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the commission somewhat wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the Supreme Court decisions under existing law. Moreover, interstate telegraphs and telephones, as instruments of commerce, have been brought within the regulation of the commission. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in the spirit of hostility to railroads, but it is a step toward a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railways play as the arterial circulation of the business of the country, and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power affecting the prosperity of general commerce, require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But many have noted that the unfairness of the present bill, and propose to amend it with its useful provisions. The bill, as amended, is a bill to be supported by the Congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in the spirit of hostility to railroads, but it is a step toward a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great congressional enactments. It creates an epoch in the history of the country, and it is a step toward a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

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**RICHMOND DANCERS.**  
Earle Roote, Fitzhugh Sheffield, Richmond boys, who are winning fame by dancing at the Liberty Theatre in Pittsburgh, Pa., and on the big Western circuits.

disposition of our government coal lands, phosphate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as water power sites at the points on the streams where the water power must be converted into electricity, and so on. During Mr. Roosevelt's administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn from the public domain and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation. Doubt arose as to the propriety of the plan by which the executive was authorized to make the withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality, should they be contested in court. The present administration contended that certain reclamation projects, suggested as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them. By Republican action in the House, a bill was drawn for this purpose, which was enacted, and now over 10,000,000 of acres have been withdrawn from the public domain and reserved as coal lands, and are valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely new plan, by which the executive is authorized to make the withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality, should they be contested in court. The present administration contended that certain reclamation projects, suggested as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them. By Republican action in the House, a bill was drawn for this purpose, which was enacted, and now over 10,000,000 of acres have been withdrawn from the public domain and reserved as coal lands, and are valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely new plan, by which the executive is authorized to make the withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality, should they be contested in court. 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